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FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

To her who can understand them,
Day, thou who sing'st so sweet a strain,
Why muse so much in sadness?
Yet still, thou fair one, sing again,
But sometimes sing in gladness.

Or would it be unkind to ask,

Thus much of one in sorrow?
A fair woman aid the gentle task,
And comfort for the sorrow.

From pleasant mirth, devoid of guile,
And joy's delighted measure—
From youthful hope's and reason's smile,
And well-improved leisure;

From these, and every promise kind,
We'd pull the fairest flowers,
And form a tearless wreath to bind,
Around thy lonely hours.

For we have anxious wish'd and long,
To know thee, pensive fair one,
And if we ask of thee in song,
Wouldst think it an unfair *dawn*?

So once—will the letter M,
With four besides now spell it?

Nay fear not—nor too soon condemning
We do mean to tell it.

We prize too much the gentle strain,
To offer wrong unto thee,
Or dare to hint again,
That we so much as knew thee.

Sing then, and tho' so much in grief
Ah! sometimes sing of gladness;
For drops that bathe the lily's leaf,
Should not be always sadness.

And welcome still, tho' all unknown,
Thou'st been for many winters;

And may we trust thou'll not disown
This tribute from the **PRINTERS.**

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

SORROW'S FRIEND.

When deep depression sinks the mind,
Where can the embolden bosom find
A source of sweet repose?

Say what can heal the ridged smart,
Infected on the human heart,
By idle's corroding woes?

Dear Relation, from thee we know,
Both unsatisfied pleasure find,
A thousand joys, whose smiling birth,
Makes home a happy place on earth,
And fits us still for Heaven.

ELLEN.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE SORROWFUL.

I had a Lycus in my own—
I loved the play thing as a child,
For oft it sooth'd me when I grieve,
And many a languishing hour I spent.

In sweetest note I'd list to hear :
They have a charm, (I know not why)
To bid the sound of my apparel,
Or from the heart call to the sigh.

But cold neglect has quench'd its fire,
And snapt in twain its tuneful strings,
And again to song inspired,
Of sorrow only would it sing.

LAURA.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE MAID I ADORE.

Ye winds, bear some balm to my heart,
I sink in the bane of the grave—
Ye cannot sweep off the kind tear,
That fond recollection will create.

Hark! that voice on sun-buttering gales,
It strikes the heart to its core!

Alas! it faints—but still I wait
The absence of her I adore.

We part'd. O! how should we part?
Never to meet again I say, —

It is that my heart is broken,
As severing each earthly tie.

My eyes of earthly blue,
The torments in anguish did pour.

White Adair! dearest Edgar, be true,
Excluded the dear maid I adore.

The wind, either way it would veer,
Over the ocean that bore me along,

Seized to bear my listening ears,

The accents of fancy's tongue :

It strikes me in the heart like files,

(Though far from my own native shore,) I think I can still hear the sighs.

Of the maid, the dear maid I adore.

EDGAR.

THE MORALIST.

The connexion which exists between

human knowledge and human happiness,

is proof in itself that mental cultivation

cannot be hostile to the dictates of religion;

for the design of religion is to ad-

vance the well-being and true enjoyment of

mankind. Now I will not say, that knowl-

edge is always happiness;—but I believe

that I can with safety say, that knowledge

may always be made conducive to hap-

iness, if we take the proper means of bring-

ing about so desirable a result. It depends

on the dispositions and habits of our minds,

and the application which we make of our

advantages and acquisitions, whether knowl-

edge is in any case to prove our bane, or

whether it is to be a source of perpetual

blessing. We hear it said, for instance, that

such a man is raised by his talents and at-

tainments above the condition of those

around him, that he cannot participate in

their feelings, prejudices, resentments, par-

ties, pleasures, interests or pursuits,

and that therefore he is a solitary being,

who has cut himself off from the blest com-

this his own fault? Why does he with-

draw himself from the circle of his kin-

ship? Where has he learned to slight the

sympathies of even the least cultivated in-

dividuals of his race? What science has

told him that simple minds have no myste-

ries, and simple hearts no gentle visitings?

Can he despise the affections of the human

breast, however rude may be the words in

which they are clothed? Can he refuse to

take an interest in those cares and duties,

which, though humble, occupy the exist-

ence, and constitute the approbation of his

fellow mortals? Then, with all his wisdom,

he is but half learned. He has not learned

the value of his own nature. He does not

know, "that man's heart is a holy thing."

It does not follow, by any means, that be-

cause a man reads much, and thinks pro-

foundly, and feels keenly, and is gifted with

a bright and creative fancy, it does not fol-

low, that he should be thrown out of the

region, and the reach of human sympathies.

The truly wise man will estimate and cher-

ish them; and then the stores of his mind

will be sources of added enjoyment, and his wisdom will not prove his sorrow.

So it is with the knowledge of the evil

that is in the world. Though it may be

perverted to harden the heart and blunt the

moral sensibilities of its possessor, yet it

may also be made to increase his happiness.

If he has formed for himself correct prin-

ciples of action, and is thoroughly convinced

that virtue is the greatest good, he will

not, on the one hand, be corrupted by bad

influences, and on the other, his knowledge

of the forms and ways of vice will enable

him to guard himself more effectually from

its power, than if he were ignorant of its

devices.

Examples might be multiplied; but the

considerations already advanced, will abund-

antly justify the conclusion, that instead

of discouraging, religion commands and stimula-

tes mental exertion, and is friendly to the cause of intellectual improvement.

We are called on, therefore, as we regard

the dignity of our nature, the interests of

virtue, our own happiness, and the happiness

of our fellow-beings to push our re-

searches after knowledge to the utmost and to

use every means in our power to com-

municate instruction, to enlighten the unin-

formed, and spread abroad the mandates of

reason and truth. We must not heed the

cry of prejudice, we must not fear the

threats of bigotry, and we must not listen

to the selfish whispers of a short sighted

policy; because it is our sacred duty to go

with ardour, confidence and resolution, in

maintaining, as ably as we may, the claims

and rights of the human mind.

has been no general change in the organization of the human frame, since Pliny's time, nor before. Hence the conclusion that he was mis- formed in this particular, or else that some body has endeavoured to pass off, under his name, a piece of curious information which is quite erroneous.

COLLECTANEA.

WOMAN.

Why, indeed, had woman her existence, but to dignify and ennoble it by superior empl-

iments? When does she appear to so much ad-

vantage, as when surrounded in her nursery by

a train of prettiers, she is holding forth the mo-

ral page for the instruction of one, and pouring

out the milk of health to invigorate the frame

and constitution of another! When is her snow-

bosom half so serene, or when thrills it with such

innocent and pleasing raptness, as in the silent

moments of domestic attention, or those attitudes

of undissolved love? What painter, wander-

ing with a creative fancy over the exhaustless

riches of nature, can give us an enchanting

and delightful picture in so elegant a frame?—

What pleasure of the levee, the drawing room,

or masquerade, can vie in flavour with these more

retired, maternal satisfactions? And when can

woman ever be said to consult the real dignity

and happiness of her sex, but when she is thus

consciously discharging her duty to the man

to whom she has plighted, at the altar of God,

her vows and affections?

THE WIFE.

An eloquent author thus describes the solaci-

ng tenderness of his partner in life's joys and vicissitudes:—

"At a time, alas! when every thing displeas-

ed men, when every object was disgusting, when

my sufferings had destroyed all the energy and

vigor of my soul, when grief had shut from my

ab in a voice that made the poor girl tremble—"No, sir, would you again call like a snake about your victim? Would you wheeze more sting a bosom whose only fault was loving a villain? Go, sir; you have forfeited all pretensions to my favour—you have degraded my name—you have disgraced yourself. Go, and let me never see your face again!" This was too much for poor Lucy; she had expected a private interview with her lover, and imagined, when she quitted the house-keeper's apartment, twas for that purpose the folding doors of the drawing room were thrown open, and she found herself in the presence of the Admiral. He was habited in an immense cloak, that covered his whole person, and his laced cock'd hat upon his head; but the sentence was no sooner pronounced, than Lucy knelt before him imploring mercy. M. at the same moment, threw himself by her side, caught her upraised hand, joined it in his own, and offered his petitions with hers. The old Admiral raised the tears from his eyes, and overcome by the scene, grasped their united hands, and blessed them. But who can express the astonishment, the gratitude of Lucy, when, throwing off his cloak and hat, he appeared before her as her generous benefactor, protector, and guide—even old Will Block!

AN OLD SAILOR.

European Intelligence.

From late London papers.

SATURDAY, Jan. 10.—"For the last three weeks we have been in great agitation here. The Greeks have got the dominion in the Gulf, and most of the vessels loading here have discontinued their labors, because the navigation of the Archipelago presents no security. The European Consuls have addressed themselves in vain to the regency at Isparta."

"A report prevails to day of a great misfortune for the Porte. It is said that the fleet which they have been hastily equipping in the sea of Marmora, for the protection of Smyrna, has been almost totally destroyed by a violent tempest in the Dardanelles—five frigates and six brigs have been thrown on the coast, and the rest made unfit for use. This has spread incredible consternation among the Turks. They considered this accident as the punishment of Heaven. This new check will augment the courage of the Greeks, and will render our situation still more critical. During these sad events, it is truly fortunate, however, that there are no excesses committed either against the Greeks or Franks."

PARIS, Feb. 13.—A horrible murder has just been committed at Carmel, near Paris. Twenty-two robbers entered a farm house and murdered the master and servants, to the number of eleven persons. A little girl only ten years of age, escaped the miscreants, by hiding herself in a dog-kennel. She recognized the voice of one of the assassins as the farmer attached to the farm. On the following day the Magistrates proceeded to the spot.—The farmer's wife stated that her husband had been absent for several days; but a friend, as he was going away, perceived one of the farmer's children, and enquired where his father was. The child replied—My Papa is busy with some persons counting money in his cellar; and the twenty two brigands were there taken into custody, and committed to the prison of Versailles.

MESRS. BRIDGES AND DEW, who are very large Brewers in Bristol, (Eng.) were lately fined in the Court of Exchequer, five thousand pounds sterling, for using adulterating and deleterious ingredients in making their beer, and evading the dues.

A pugilistic contest took place near Coventry, (Eng.) on the 14th of February, between two persons of the name of Smith and Ellis. After a short fight, Ellis was taken away so severely bruised that he died the next morning.

The French papers announce the marriage of Miss Zee, only daughter of the late M. Zee, of financial notoriety, to a French Viscount and Lieutenant-Col. in the army. She is stated to carry with her a portion equal to 12,000 dollars per annum.

A woman named Bermer, at Brussels, has been delivered of three girls; eleven months previous she was also delivered of three girls; so that in less than twelve months she was the mother of six children.

The French Journal of Sciences, on the authority of M. Vauz, states that the throwing flour of sulphur on the fire in the grate when the chimney was on fire, instantly extinguished not only the fire in the chimney, but a laggot, suspended near the top of the chimney, which was burning with great fury when the sulphur was thrown on the fire in the grate.

INCESSANT INCUBATION.

Last summer a turkey cock, the property of Mr. Thomas Brand, of Pentlow, "took to setting" and actually hatched no less than 58 hen-chicks; namely, early in the spring he hatched five goslings; then he took to a duck's nest, and hatched 11 ducklings; next ascending a skep which hung over his head, and driving away a hen which had set therein a week, he hatched a fine brood of 13 chickens; again, betaking himself to a nest wherein eggs were laid daily, and sitting closely for three weeks he hatched, one or two in a day, as the eggs had been laid, 20 more; and last of all, fixing himself again upon a duck's nest, he hatched nine more. Thus ended the summer labours of this extraordinary turkey cock, who is now strutting about the farm-yard, among his numerous tribes, with the authority which his unwearied and patient perseverance to bring them forth entitled him to his exercise.

The audience at the Liverpool Theatre were amused last Monday by the performance of two gentlemen—being, as is presumed, the "first appearance," of either "on any stage." In the play bill of that evening, it was announced, that "a gentleman of Liverpool" would be found "At Home" in imitation of Mr. Mathews. Immediately on the appearance of this imitator, his indignant father leaping from a side box, applied a good ash plant so vigorously to the shoulders of the young *Esquissant* his histrionic fame, that he quickly vanished from the stage. The manager, interposing, then came to his share of the indignant parent's resentment, and had the honour of receiving, in the face of the audience, *quantum suff. of castigation*. The father, whose feelings were thus cruelly excited, is a mercantile gentleman of great respectability.

From the New York National Advertiser.

How now, ye secret, black and midnight in ♀;
What's it you do?"—SAKES.

POLICE.—On Monday night, or rather Tuesday morning, five young *Tom and Jerry's*, of our city, salied out on a *Lark*. It seems that they had no fixed plan of operations, and were perfectly willing to amuse themselves in any becoming way. They lamented that there were no watch-boxes to overturn—no slums of the holy land to visit—no Almacks in the east; but, taking consolation under these disappointments, they determined to do the best in their power for a *lark*—they all had their glass or two of red tape, and appeared to have enough of the blight. They commenced operations some where near the Bowery, by a variety of slight hand tricks and tricks of fancy, such as dismounting signs, over shop-keepers' doors; tearing to pieces a few stoops and porches; breaking a miscellaneous lamp or two, unlining doors; taking down wooden bows and gilt wooden clocks from the shops of mechanics, interspersed with patriotic songs and toasts, to the great disquietude of the city, and the disturbance of the watchmen's sleep. Thus employed, they paraded down Chatham street, up George street, through Collect street, without fear from interference from the protectors of ou-

pean and tranquillity. One watchman, however, kept his eye upon these hopefous, and at an unexpected moment he dashed in amongst them, secured one, and the rest took to their heels, and made good their retreat. At dawn of day, our young Bob Logic was escorted into the police; he looked about for Corinthian Tom and his friend Jerry, together with the Hon. Mr. Tripe and Sir Jerome Brag, but they had deserted him. The watchman told his story, and exhibited sundry pieces of broken signs and tin sheets, with black and golden letters, in corroboration of his statement. "Why did you not take them all, wretched?" said the magistrate. "I dogged them all," said the watch, "and was afraid of striking on the pavements for fear of alarming them, and I was determined to catch as many as I could; I seized this young one here and the rest ran away." Bob Logic was respectfully invited to the examining Bench. He looked a little worse for wear, as if he had not been used to the bunks in the watch-house—his cravat had an air of slovenly negligence in the tie—his hair was matted and his eyes heavy. He snuffed up a little, squinted and looked around with an air of fashionble contempt. "What's your name?" said the magistrate. "Bob Logic," said he, with a twist of the nose, and a shake of the head, as much as to say, "what's that your business?" The magistrate then proceeded to put one of the regular questions of the office to him—"How do you live?" "Why," says Bob, "I live on my money." This was brief and very much to the point. The examination continued. Bob did not deny the lark, but couched himself that he was in good company. After hearing both sides, the magistrate, by virtue of the act in such cases made and provided, fined him fifty-five dollars, besides three dollars seventy-five cents costs. His guarda was sent for, and he plucked the cash, and Bob, with his hands in the pockets of his Cossack pantaloons, and his hat on one side of his head, went whistling out of the office.

Moral.—When you sail out on a spire to break banks and take down signs, be prepared to pass the remnant of the night in the watch-house, and be sure you have fifty or sixty dollars to pay the penalty of the law next morning.

Some time ago the house of a captain of a vessel, who resides in the Bowery, was robbed, and a note left on the mantelpiece, running thus:

"The Devil's compliments to the captain; and he has only taken at this time, a jug of brandy, a pair of candlesticks, &c.; but at his next visit he will take the captain himself!"

It seems from the complaint of a lady yesterday to the Police, that the house has again been robbed. The Devil alluded to, had called according to promise, but as the captain was at sea, he concealed himself by carrying away a trunk, containing about 70 dollars in money, several valuable dresses, silver spoons, &c. The officers of Police have gone in search of his Satanic Majesty, and we think that as they are a match for him, he will soon change his quarters to a more cool situation on the borders of the North River. We expect that he will return all the articles excepting the jug of brandy.

LATEST FROM LAFAYETTE.

The following interesting Letter to Dr. Tocqueville, the author of the highly interesting Journal of a Surgeon in the Revolutionary War, is probably the latest communication from LAFAYETTE (the longer Marquis, since he disclaims the title) which has reached this country.

LA GRANGE, January 12, 1824

Dear Sir:—Your most welcome favor of June 12th, and the precious gift, which accompanied it, have been a long time on the way to me, but they have been received with lively gratitude, and have afforded me inexpressible delight. Old dear recollections, happy years, and beloved friends, have at once reappeared before me. The form of a journal is most pleasing to a contemporary brother soldier, who loves to enjoy, day by day, every remembrance. I want words to tell you how happy, how deeply interested I have been, in the perusal and rereadings of your excellent book; nor do I hesitate to proclaim the impression it has made upon me; although the particular kindness with which I have been treated, ought to put me on my guard against the charge of grateful partiality. I thank you, my dear sir, for the justice you have done to my filial love for our venerated Commander in Chief, to the mutual affection, which bound me to my companions in arms, and, namely, to that dear light Infantry, many of whom are no doubt still living in your part of America, although so many of my brother Generals of the line are now no more. I thank you for having related the testimonies of good will with which I have constantly been blessed by the People of the United States and their Representatives. Nor can I refrain from thanking you for the quotations of some extracts of a farewell speech to Congress, which proves luckily adapted to the noble part the United States are now taking in defense of American Independence and Freedom against European despotism and aristocracy. * * * * * You invite me now to Doctor to the happy shores where so many unutterable emotions await me. Far I am from giving up the delightful hope. At this moment a sense of duty keeps me on the European side of the Atlantic.

Your dedication to my excellent friend Bacons has given the book additional merit for me. Receive the expression of my gratitude, attachment, regard, and good wishes.

LAFAYETTE.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.

Some months since the Indian papers contained an account of a girl of 13 years of age, from whose face and under the eye "clots of blood" would occasionally ooze, together with pieces of cartilage and bone, leaving no mark or trace on the face; the girl at the same time enjoyed good health. Several eminent physicians witnessed this extraordinary case, and one of them, Dr. Shuler, of Cincinnati, writes the following letter to Dr. Mitchell, on the subject:—

Englisch are specimens of bone and cartilage, with a clot, that were taken from the girl's face. I regret I have no more to send you. I think you will have received some before this time, from Gen. Evans. The specimens I found are smaller than most that made their appearance. The largest of them oozes its whiteness, externally, to having been brushed, and is smoother than most of those which I saw. All the bones had some part of their surface smooth; but this smoothness was generally on one side. The cartilaginous substances appear when dry to be of two kinds; the one pale and transparent, and the other yellowish, and more opaque, as you will find by examination. It is probable, I think, if the cartilage and bone were properly analyzed, they would be found to contain a larger proportion of gelatin than the regular bone of the human body; and the yellow places especially to be composed principally of gelatin. The clot enclosed is not a fair specimen, it being smaller and of a darker colour than most of the others. Many were of a dusky white and of a fibrous structure. The shades of hue were various, &c.

THE AMERICAN GAZETTE.—A correspondent of the National Intelligencer states that, "by information obtained at the Patent Office, it appears that nearly a thousand dollars have been received for patents granted within this month; and Mr. Gilbert Bewster, who spent six weeks lately examining the various models, declared, that he was astonished at the ingenuity there exhibited." Mr. Bewster also declared, that the aid he received at that office, by examining attentively the machinery, has enabled him to perfect so much the art of spinning wool, that he has reduced the price of spinning it, to one cent per pound. It has never been less than eight cents before, and during the war it was 33 cents per pound.

BERMUDA AND GOVERNOR LUMLEY.

By the British Packet, says the N.Y. Commercial Advertiser, we have received the Bermuda Gazette to the 20th of March, inclusive. Our readers are not strangers to the difficulties that have been excited in that colony, for years past, in consequence of the conduct of Sir William Lumley,

CONGRESS.—The New York Statesman, speaking of the present session of Congress, says, it would be better that Congress should sit until the 1st of July, than adjourn without definitely settling the tariff question. The Statesman also makes this remark: "The agitation of the subject every year induces ruinous speculations, which would be avoided if a permanent system was established, to enable manufacturers and merchants to make safe calculations." The keeping the subject in suspense from year to year, without being of any sort of advantage to the manufacturers, is very vexatious and embarrassing to the merchant. One thing, however, is certain, that, if the bill for a revision of the tariff fails at the present session, it will not be revived at the next, when there will certainly not be time to act upon it. There are persons who believe that the settlement of the question now, on whichever side, will settle it for ten years; that is, until the first Congress under the next census. In this view the question assumes an importance which justifies all the time spent upon it, whether thrice as much.

Excellent.—Mr. Tod, the author and champion of the Tariff Bill, says the New York Commercial, finally declared in the apparently-never-to-be-concluded discussion of that bill, that he considered himself in the situation of the man in the front of the Almanac—attacked on all sides. As Mr. T. has appropriated to himself this honorable position, the ingenious editor of the Charleston Courier confers his title to it, by the following reference to the various parts of the picture. "Mr. Tod will be found to have a *row* over his head, threatening him for hostility to the golden fleece of the country; under his feet are the *foes*, showing his enmity to commerce; on his right shoulder are the *ruins*, commerce and agriculture, depreciating his success; the *crab* is in the direction of his heart, advising him to recede; the *lion* on the other side, daring him to advance; *justice* with her scales, shewing that he has been weighed, and found wanting; the *virgin* with lifted arms, protesting against the vice of Manufacturers; the *archer* pointing at him the arrow of *Tell*; the *sorceress* essaying his remorseless stings; the *waterman* looking with distress at his war on commerce; and *John Bull* laughing in his sleeve at the noted manufacturer, to whom the *goat* appears in the attitude of obeisance. As Mr. Tod has so happily turned himself off, we cannot but circulate the portrait."

LATEST FROM LAGUYRA.

Captain Edwards of the schr. Abarilla, arrived at Baltimore, in 16 days from Laguya, informs, that business at that place and Caracas was very dull, and overstocked with all kinds of foreign produce and manufactures. Money was extremely scarce, and consequently collections very difficult to be made. The produce of the country, and particularly coca-wax, was high. The country remained tranquil since the capture of Puerto Cabello—merchants feel themselves more secure in their persons and property than before. There was no news of any importance from Bogota, or from the interior. President Bolivar was in Peru, and from his activity and the ample means placed at his disposal, it was generally supposed the war at that country, would soon be brought to a close, and the Spaniards completely expelled.

The emigration of strangers, except merchants, and others engaged in trade, was very limited.—Mechanics, such as carpenters, blacksmiths, tailors, tailors, shoe makers, cabinet makers, &c. would do well, and seek with encouragement; particularly, if they could take with them three or four industrious and steady apprentices, as in that country none are to be procured.

General Rodriguez's avro, filled the office of Intendant of Venezuela, ut it was reported he wished to retire, being old and a man of large fortune. The Devil alluded to, had called according to promise, but as the captain was at sea, he concealed himself by carrying away a trunk, containing about 70 dollars in money, several valuable dresses, silver spoons, &c. The officers of Police have gone in search of his Satanic Majesty, and we think that as they are a match for him, he will soon change his quarters to a more cool situation on the borders of the North River. We expect that he will return all the articles excepting the jug of brandy.

RIO JANEIRO.—By an arrival at Baltimore from Rio Janeiro, we learn, that there were ten thousand barrels of flour on sale; and some fine French flour had been offered at five and six dollars, but refused. Two or three cargoes of wheat had arrived weekly for the three weeks previous to the vessel sailing, and a great deal more was expected. Flour was selling at Buenos Ayres at \$8—Hides in demand at 20 cents per lb.

A letter, lately received, states, that the emperor still holds his authority at Rio de Janeiro. He has dissolved the government of Bahia, and appointed a president ad two secretaries to conduct the affairs of the province.

By an arrival at Baltimore from Jamaica, papers have been received from thence, and contain interesting intelligence from Peru. The advances are to the 25th December.

The defection of Riva Aguero, and the successes of Gen. Santa Cruz in the South, had prevented the President of Bolivia from opening the campaign. The auxiliary division of Chili, given up by the Director, imposing 1500 men, had arrived at Callao, and was to be followed by 600 cavalry. Gen. Santa Cruz with a strong column, remained at Arica, and with the efficient divisions of Colonels Linz and Urdinemes from the provinces of Upper Peru, kept the enemy in check.

Col. Iparral, aid-de-camp to his Excellency the Liberator, who has just arrived at Bagota from Truxillo, brings account of the President having been obliged in conformity with the resolutions of the Congress, to employ force to put down the faction of Riva Aguero; but that on his Excellency's approaching the troops destined by Aguero for the invasion of Lima, one of the officers of the latter proclaimed their union with the legitimate government of Peru, arrested R. Aguero, and Gen. Herrera, who commanded their army, and delivered them up. In consequence of this, the 4000 men composing this force were united to the main body, and an end put to the intestine discord that threatened the destruction of the free portion of Peru. The two chiefs before named have been conducted to Guayaquil to be sent to the Isthmus, and from thence to Europe.

The Peruvian Government is now left to contend against none but its external enemies, for the extermination of whom the Patriots of Peru will reunite their efforts, instead of employing themselves in silly and fruitless cabals.

A flag of truce from the Spanish Authorities in Jamaica had arrived at La Guaya, demanding from the intendant of Venezuela the Spaniards and natives of the Canaries, who from the want of means for travelling had been apprehended by virtue of the law of expulsion.

On the 22d ult. his Majesty's ship *Thetis*, Captain Sir John Phillipps, arrived at Havanna from La Vera Cruz having on board J. Ward, Esq. and Mr. Harvey, went out as Consuls to Mexico.

It is confidently asserted that Mr. Ward is charged with important despatches to the British Ministry, pressing a recognition of Mexican independence, and that Mr. Harvey may be appointed Envoy, at the same time forwarding the basis of a commercial treaty.

THE AMERICAN GAZETTE.

By the British Packet, says the N.Y. Commercial Advertiser, we have received the Bermuda Gazette to the 20th of March, inclusive. Our readers are not strangers to the difficulties that have been excited in that colony, for years past, in consequence of the conduct of Sir William Lumley,

the Governor, and the disagreements between him and the House of Assembly. Last year the Knight was ordered home, to render an account of his stewardship, but contrary to the wishes of the people of Bermuda, he was sent back with directions to resume his official duties. But the storm has broken out afresh. The Gazette informs us that a series of resolves, declaratory of various acts of mis-government and unjust domination of Governor Lumley's administration, and of his attempted invasions upon the rights and privileges of the people, were passed by the House of Assembly, on the 13th ultimo; a copy of which, together with the message more fully explanatory of their views, was presented to His Excellency early in the week. In consequence of these proceedings, Sir William desired the attendance of the members at the Council Chamber on Thursday, the 18th of March, when he vociferated a speech, and then prorogued the Colonial Parliament to the first day of the ensuing month—at which time it will probably be either further prorogued or dissolved. At the conclusion of their resolves, the Assembly say—

"Thus met in their very first step, with unexplained difficulties and fresh denial of their inherent and never before questioned rights, accompanied with an erroneous relation of facts, as applies to the late Treasurer's Accounts, highly censuring the Reports of Committees of former Houses of Assembly thereon—for the House to proceed to business would be to expose themselves to a renewal of that course of systematic encroachment and reproach which was experienced at the late House of Assembly: and—from the experience which has been had of His Excellency's disposition, and the recent disclosure of his views, it would be an undertaking utterly hopeless, for the House to attempt to proceed in that cordial and confiding co-operation with him, so necessary to mature the important concerns of the Colony; and, therefore, under these trying circumstances, the only alternative left to the House, and the community at large, is patiently to wait until our revered Sovereign shall be graciously pleased to grant them relief."

AN ALGERINE.—The brig Sicily, Bradford, at Boston, from the Mediterranean, when off Carthagena, on the 17th of January, fell with two frigates, one of which hoisted American colors, and ordered her to back the main-topail, and send her boat alongside, which was done. Capt. B. on boarding her, found by their turbans and wide trowsers they were not Americans. They were very polite, and he was ushered from the gangway through a file of servants, white and black, into the after cabin, to the presence of a venerable looking old man, with a black beard, lying on a cushioned sofa. His appearance was much like that of a priest or the commander of a vessel of war.—While asking the common place questions in such cases, he was served with coffee, pipes, &c. by the numerous slaves and servants. Was asked if he had plenty of provisions for so long a voyage as to Boston—if not, would wish pleasure supply us with anything on board; and after wishing us a good passage, Capt. B. left them, and proceeded on his course. Capt. B. considered them Algerines.

On Saturday afternoon last, a gentleman, named Murphy, of this city, rescued a child from a burning grave, by leaping from Spruce-street into the Delaware. Such philanthropic acts deserve public mention, and too much commendation cannot be bestowed upon them.

Hurts.—On Thursday week, the wife of Eliza Cameron, of New Vernon, N. J., of three children, one boy and two girls, all likely to live. The parents of these children are very poor.

Painted Carpets, bearing a strong resemblance to the richest Brussels carpets are now manufactured in Boston.

It is stated in the Edenton N. C. Gazette, that a noted Whist Edg, a free mulatto, of negro breeding memory, was shot on the 8th ult. in Oxford county, when in the act of his being arrested for another offence of the same kind, lately committed.

A man named John Skinner has been tried, convicted and ordered to be executed on the 23d of April next, at Edenton, N. C. for poisoning his master about three years ago. A petition, it is said, is to be presented to the governor to pardon this unnatural wretch.

In a New Orleans paper, lately received, a fleet no less than 76 vessels are advertised for sale, right or charter, and display a mercantile armada witnessed in any but Liverpool and New York papers. The trade of New Orleans appears to be rapidly increasing.

A forgery has been recently discovered on the bank of England for 2,000,000. The parties absconded with the whole of the property.

It appears that Mr. Morrill is elected to the office of Governor of New Hampshire, by a majority of 540 votes over Mr. Woodbury.

The New York papers state that a whale has been seen near the bar, in the bay.

A letter from St. Bartholomew's, dated the 6th March, announces the arrival at that place, of Commodore Porter's squadron; and all in good health.

We learn by an arrival at Wilmington, N. C. from Guadalupe, that there was a number of French men of war around the island; and it was generally believed that they were to go against us, as soon as they were joined by the squadron in France.

One hundred and four vessels are now building in the Province of New Brunswick, some of which are from 5 to 70 tons, and carpenters are much wanted. Wages from \$2 to \$30 and found.

Don J. SILVESTER REDDELL, as Minister from a government of Brazil to the United States, has arrived at Baltimore.

The Boston Telegraph informs us, that the Missionary Establishment among the Seneca Indians, had been broken up by the machinations of the individuals inimical to it.

A negro slave was killed a short time since in South Carolina, by his overseer. The man was tried to death. The jury by whom the overseer was tried, brought in a verdict of *justifiable homicide*.

A tremendous gale of wind was experienced at sea on the 13th, 14th and 15th February, in which all the vessels lying there were obliged to seek shelter.

After the first of this month, the steam boats *Paul* and *Connecticut* were to run twice a week from New London to Providence, and also make two extra trips from New York to New Haven, and return to the former city the same evening. By this arrangement it will be seen, that travellers will have an opportunity to pass the Sound both ways in these boats, twice a week to and from Providence, twice a week to and from New London, and once a week to and from New Haven.

The weather appeared so threatening at La Gaura on the 15th and 16th ult., that a recurrence of the dreadful scene of December, 1822, was apprehended. The swell of the sea was very considerable, and all communication between the ship and the shore cut off. Many of the vessels, however, stood out to sea fearing to con- tinue longer at their anchorage. We have not heard of any damage done, and the sea has since subsided.

Species.—The New Orleans Gazette of the 3d ult. states, that the schooner Eliza had arrived from Tampico, with upwards of a million of dollars, in doubloons—a larger cargo of species than was ever before brought into that port in one vessel. The Eliza brought information that species, to a large amount, was left at Tampico, ready for exportation, and destined for New Orleans.

By the schooner Hannah, at Norfolk from Greenland, a file of the St. George's Gazette to the 26th ult. has been received. The only article worth extracting, is the sentence passed on the seven negroes who were recently convicted at Maryland of conspiring against the established government and peace of that Island. Some were sentenced to be branded at the foot of the gallows, with the letters G.A. and sent to the galleys, and others to be banished from the French dominions for life.

Effects of Passion.—A melancholy occurrence took place at Blandford, Mass. on the 11th ult. Samuel N. Stedman, a native of Berlin, Conn. George Stow, and some others, were at work in the woods, collecting lumber. Stedman being inadvertent, Stow put a snow ball into his pocket. When Stedman discovered it, he was very much irritated, and struck Stow once or twice across the back with a stick. Stow, who is represented as being peculiarly passionate, caught up a stone, and inflicted a blow upon Stedman's head, which caused his death in 24 hours. Stow made his escape.

Bear Hunt.—It is stated in the N. York papers that a couple of fine healthy, full grown bucks, recently brought to that city from the western country, are to be turned out on the 7th of April, from Tucker's Inn, on the Jamaica road. The situation of the adjacent country, says the Evening Post, being principally cleared fields well inclined to afford an excellent opportunity for the display of horsemanship, and breaking of necks.

Commissioners of Virginia and Maryland.—Thompson E. Mason, of Alexandria, Hiram L. Price of Jefferson county, and Herman Boye, of the City of Richmond, Esqrs. have been appointed by the Executive of Virginia, Commissioners to settle, in conjunction with General William H. Winder, Colonel James Doyle, and Colonel E. F. Chambers, (the Maryland Commissioners,) the boundary line, that part of it in dispute between the two states.

It is computed that \$300,000 are annually expended in New Haven, Conn. in consequence of the location of Yale College, and of Seminaries for female education. For the last year, there have been educated, in six or seven schools of the higher class, about 250 young ladies of which number, about 200 are from other states.

At the celebration of St. Patrick's day, in Montreal, after the orations were finished, the Vice President proposed, "The United States," which was drunk with cordial approbation. Dr. Seaver, a native of the United States and a guest, who did in a modest and gentlemanly manner, decline the language was good and very appropriate; and received the warmest approbation of the meeting.

Demerara papers of the 20th of February, almost filled with the trial of the Missionary Smith, on a charge of dissolution of martial law, and of being, covertly, a member of the insurrection. His trial by court martial commenced on the 4th of November last; and no answer was given to the prosecution, which had been sent to England, the prisoner having been confined in the colonial jail.

On the night of the 12th of Feb. the house of Mr. Allen, of Essex, Ossipee county, N. Y. was discovered to be on fire. Two children, who were on the second floor, escaped by leaping from the window. They immediately opened the door, and gave the alarm to their parents. Mr. Allen rushed to the door, leaving his wife, and a child six years old, in bed. In a few moments the flames prevented any access to the bed room, and Mrs. Allen and her child were burnt to death.

The Supreme Court of the U. S. adjourned on Wednesday week, after an arduous Session of six weeks. The whole number of cases on the docket at the commencement of the Session was 180; of these, 63 have been disposed of; leaving a balance of 117 yet to be tried. The judges are obliged to separate at this time, in order to hold their respective Circuit Courts.

The Assembly of Upper Canada has closed its labours with a string of Resolutions on the ceding of Barnhart's Island to the United States, blaming the British Commissioner for allowing this Island to fall to the United States, under the treaty of Ghent. Writers in the Quebec papers, however, contend that he was perfectly right in allowing to the United States, Islands that were of no real value, for real advantages obtained in other places of the Boundary Line.

DEAF AND DUMB.

By an abstract of the treasurer's account of receipts and expenditures, of the New-York Deaf and Dumb Institution, for the year 1823, it appears that the institution has had at its disposal \$8,914 24, of which \$6,890 70 have been expended, leaving a balance on hand of \$2,023 64, towards defraying the expenses of 1824. During the past year, there have been eleven pupils received, and fourteen discharged, leaving fifty remaining under instruction. Of these fifty, twenty-seven are state pupils, under the law of 16th April, 1822; six are private pay pupils, and seventeen are charity pupils. The improvement of the pupils, where they have been any time under instruction, both as respects their moral and intellectual attainments, is highly gratifying to the directors, and the friends of the deaf and dumb.

Shipwreck.—A letter from Nassau, under date of March 13, says—"The sloop Theodore arrived here this day from the Havana. Capt. Crowden states that he saw at the Isaac, the appearance of a wreck; that he landed there on the 2d instant, where he found two dead bodies, and some linen clothing, so torn by the rocks, that he could not discern any marks upon them; he brought to my office a small canvas bag, marked 'Brig Fletcher's Lanthorn Bag.' The cargo, Capt. C. supposes, from the remains on the rocks, to have been hay and lumber. From all appearance he supposes the whole crew to have perished; the vessel apparently new."

Thompson's Island.—In the British House of Commons Feb. 20, one of the opposition Members called the attention of Ministers to the Naval Station which the United States were forming in the vicinity of the *Florida*. Sir G. Cockburn, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, in reply, remarked, that Government could not object to the Americans forming any establishments they might think proper in their own territory; but that the government thought it their duty to keep an eye on them.

PORTER'S SQUADRON.

The U. S. ship John Adams, and the Sea Gull, arrived at St. Barts, on the 4th ult. from Norfolk, and sailed on the 8th for St. Christopher's—officers and crew all well. The Syren at New York has brought many letters from them. A letter from an officer dated the 2d, says—"After rather a boisterous passage, we have arrived, all well of St. Barts—the Commodore is yet undetermined whether to anchor, as his only object in touching here appears to be to join the Sea Gull and obtain information respecting Columbia and Spanish Privateers and Pirates. He will, of course, be governed very much by such information as he may obtain. He intends to give the West Indies a good examination before he gets to Thompson's Island."

LATE FROM KEY WEST.

The sloop Ocean capt. Johnson, has arrived at Norfolk in 16 days from Key West, bringing intelligence from that station to the 10th ult. The Ocean has brought home forty-six sick and convalescent seamen and marines, belonging to the squadron, in charge of midshipman Peyton Henry, and attended by surgeon's mate Van Brunt. These were the only men unfit for duty at the time the Ocean sailed. Corporal Rodgers, of the marines, died on the passage, the 14th inst. of excessive debility. Dr. James B. Boyce has returned in the Ocean in consequence of bad health.—He has been very ill, and although much improved since he left the Island, he is still very feeble.—Capt. Jesse Wilkinson still continued in command of the naval forces on that station, Com. Porter not having arrived there. We learn, that Capt. W. with the officers and men of the squadron, and on the Island, were all in the enjoyment of good health, when the Ocean sailed. Dr. Duberry was the only medical officer remaining at Key West. The following vessels of the squadron were left at the Island—U. S. brig Spark, Lt. Com. Newton, to sail in a few days on a cruise; store ship Dray, Lt. Com. Gamble; scho. Greyhound, Lt. Ray; Wessel, Lt. Zantinger; Terrier, Lt. McIntosh, and Jackal, Lt. Oellers—the last having her foremast out, and undergoing repairs.

Trotting Match.—A trotting match took place a few days since on Long Island, between a celebrated horse called Poppet, belonging to a gentleman in Philadelphia, but formerly owned in New York, and a mare named Betsy Baker, the property of a young gentleman in New York. The distance was three miles for a purse of \$1000. The mare won the match by about 70 yards, having performed the distance in about 9 minutes, 46 seconds. We understand that the knowing ones came out at the little end of the horn.

Suffering for Conscience' sake.—A young man is now confined in the common cells in the gaol of Monroe county, New York, for the non-performance of militia duty. It is time the barbarous practice of incarcerating an honest and respectable member of the community within the walls of a prison, in common with felons, merely because he refuses to do that, which in his conscience he believes contrary to the law of God, was abolished. The Shakers of the state, have petitioned Congress to afford them that relief and protection to which they are undoubtedly entitled by the constitution. We hope Congress will act upon the subject.

Mr. Allen, the conductor of the Baltimore Chronicle, thus giveth vent to his editorial afflictions:

"A HUNT.—Our correspondents would oblige us, by furnishing us with more legible manuscripts; some of the remarks, one would suppose, were made by a spider who had escaped from the ink bottle, and ran over a sheet of white paper, with two of his legs affixed to the paws."

MELANCHOLY AFFAIR.

Woodbury, (N. J.) March 31.—On Saturday evening last, as Mr. Joseph Cook, of Pittsgrove, in Salem county, was sitting in a room of his house, some person unknown, discharged the contents of what is supposed to be a pistol, through the window, at him. It seems Mr. C. was sitting by the fire, reading a newspaper, with his head resting on his hand, while his arm rested on a small table, one side of which sat his wife. The person who fired must have stood close to the window, as the whole load entered Mr. C.'s head and face, one ball went into his ear—another struck near his eye, and a part of the load carried off the first joint

of a finger of the hand on which his head reclined. As soon as wounded, Mr. C. fell from his chair, and he suffered much before medical aid could be procured. We are informed he is now sensible, and can converse, but the professional gentlemen who attend him, are of opinion that his life is in imminent danger.

EMIGRATION.

Detroit, March 5.—Our territory has, during the winter, received a considerable addition to its population, by the arrival of families, mostly from the State of New York, through Canada; and while we are writing this article, two lerry boats, laden with families from different parts of New York, are coming to shore. Most of the emigrants that have arrived this winter, are descendants from those hardy and enterprising men who, 20 or 30 years ago, made the forests disappear in the western parts of the State of New York, at that time called "the Northwest." Sometimes we see an old veteran accompanying his children, and seeming well pleased to have it in his power to teach them how to convert the wilderness into blooming gardens.

MR. BAPTIST IRVINE.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Laguyna to his friend in Baltimore, dated 3d March, received by the Abarilla.

"B. IRVINE arrived here four days ago from Curacao after a confinement of sixteen months.—He was liberated by a direct order from the King of Holland, without trial, inasmuch as he had not directly nor indirectly violated any laws of Holland, consequently his confinement has been illegal on the part of the governor and officers of the island of Curacao; and the several petitions he made during his captivity have been unjustly detained by the government of the island from personal fear of exposing themselves to the displeasure of the sovereign, and the dread of penalties which must eventually accrue to the benefit of Mr. I. who, I presume will seek redress for his grievances from the Dutch government through the government of the United States."

The dwelling house of Matthias Mort, living in Dublin Township, Bedford County, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 19th ult. The family remained round the smoking ruins till morning, the parents exerting themselves to preserve their naked children from the inclemency of the weather. After daylight, Mr. Mort went to a neighbor's to procure some grain, and thence to a mill to have it ground. While waiting for his grist, a messenger arrived with the distressing intelligence, that as one of his sons, a boy twelve years of age, was hunting among the ruins for nails, the chimney unfortunately fell, and crushed him to death.

On Monday morning, about 4 o'clock, a fire broke out in the house occupied as a Biscuit Bakery, in Front, a few doors above Arch street. The building in which it originated was consumed and the adjoining property considerably injured. The tenement destroyed was the property of Mr. Gaw, who resided in the back part. In endeavoring to rescue a part of his property, this gentleman was surprised by a column of smoke, and unfortunately fell a victim to suffocation. He has left a large family to deplore his untimely fate, and his fellow citizens, the loss of a valuable member of the community.

March 30th, 1824.

For want of an active police in Carricas, numerous assassinations take place; a late paper states no less than nineteen in one week;—a horrible state of society.

a number in this place, as in any other in the Union, and must have, while the eminent and invaluable services he has rendered his country continue to be justly appreciated. The private testimonies of gratitude and esteem with which eminent men are surrounded, and the public honours with which they should ever be received and rewarded, are never lost. A nation's fund of gratitude can never be better disposed of than when applied to the discharge of those obligations which the wise, the great and good impose upon it. Of such debts, may we always be blest with an abundance, and be equally ready to hold them in their proper estimation and to profit by their influence and example.

We are informed that an excellent likeness of General Jackson is in preparation, and will be published about the middle of this month. The engraving is on steel, done by C. G. Childs, of New York.

On Friday evening, the 29th ult. by the Rev. Mr. NEWSON BAKER, to ELIZABETH THE TIN, wife of this city.

On Monday evening, the 29th ult. by the Rev. Mr. THOMAS HARRISON, of the Northern Liberties, in this city, whose skill on a similar plate, for Washington, lately published, has been highly spoken of, and with which, this of Jackson, it is said, is intended to correspond.

CARD.

The intended publisher of "the Ethiopian Mirror and Christian Observer," with sensations peculiar to his situation, having by his prospectus announced to the public in general, and his patrons in particular, that the "Ethiopian," should make its debut before the public, on the first Saturday in April 1824, laments, that owing to unforeseen events beyond his control, it will now prove impossible on that day to issue the first number. He, therefore, with confidence, anticipates an indulgence from his friends and the public, for a short period, promising its appearance with all the expedition circumstances will warrant.

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PHILADELPHIA BILL OF MORTALITY, FOR THE YEAR 1823.

The total number of deaths during the year was 4600, viz:

Males of 20 years and upwards, -	1329
Do. under 20 years, -	1110
	2439

Females of 20 years and upwards, -

1031

Do. under 20 years, -

1032

Children, principally under one year, -

98

whose sex is unknown,

4600

Of these, 641 died in the Alms House, and 600 were people of colour. One hundred and sixty died of the natural small pox!

Agreeably to the Returns received at the Health Office from one hundred and eleven Practitioners of Midwifery, there were born, in the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, from the first of January to the 31st of December, 1823, both days inclusive :

Male Children, -	2977
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Female do. -	2836
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Making the total number of BIRTHS, -

5813

The whole number of DEATHS, -

4600

The difference between births and deaths, -

1213
